ABSTRACT
        At the Daytona Beach Community College (DBCC)
Library, collection development, selection, and acquisitions function
as levels of a hierarchy. The highest level is collection
development, which constitutes the planning function. Meetings are
held annually to assess user needs, evaluate the present collection,
discuss budget considerations, plan for research sharing, set
collective and individual goals, and revise the written collection
development policy if necessary. The second level is selection, which
involves decisions about inclusion and exclusion of specific items in
the collection. DBCC faculty, staff, and students are involved in the
selection process, but librarians have primary responsibility. Close
contact with students and faculty through reference services and
participation in campus committees allows the librarians to be aware
of collection deficiencies and to anticipate future needs. The third
level is acquisitions, which involves implementing selection
decisions and collection development plans. At DBCC, all selection
requests are forwarded to the head of Technical Services who
coordinates bibliographic verification, duplicate checking,
preparation of orders, receipt of materials, and payment processes.
The disadvantages of this system are that there are no formal faculty
representatives in the collection development meetings, and that
collection development is time consuming. The advantages are better
knowledge of the collection among librarians, greater librarian
involvement in administrative decisions, no delay in selection, and
no danger of areas left uncovered. This model works at DBCC because
the campuses are linked by computer, and librarians have a great deal
of experience and complementary interests. It may not be appropriate
for all community college libraries. (WJT)

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT/ACQUISITIONS: COLLABORATION OR CONFLICT?

PRESENTED BY MERCEDES CLEMENT

TO THE COLLECTION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CAUCUS

AT FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
67TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MAY 7-11, 1990

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COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT/ACQUISITIONS IS A COLLABORATION AT DAYTONA
BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.   WHY?......

Several parameters are responsible for the collaboration. In a few
minutes I will talk to you about them but for now let me mention
what Mr. Hendrik Edelman, a professor in library school said about
collection development, selection, and acquisitions.

In 1977, Mr. Hendrik Edelman presented a pre conference paper on
Collection Development. At that time he explained : Collection
Development, Selection, and Acquisitions are terms which represent
a hierarchy. The highest level is Collection Development, which
is the planning function. The second level is Selection which is
the decisions about inclusion and exclusion of specific items in
the collection. The third level is Acquisitions which is the
process that implements selection decisions and collection
development plans. In a sense, this is the way we operate at DBCC.
We consider these three terms the same way. For example:

First level: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT.

I.   At DBCC Library, we have a written collection development
policy we all agree with and follow. Once a year, we meet off
campus in a seminar type setting to assess user needs evaluate the
present collection, discuss the budget, plan for research sharing,

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then we make a collective and individual goals. During this time,

we also take a look at our policy, revise it if it is necessary.
For example, last time we met, we revised a policy that affected
the whole campus. Let me explain: in the past, an individual could
order films and videos that would be for departmental use only.
Looking at this from a librarian point of view, what is wrong with
that?   Being librarians, we know that our priority is to make
materials accessible to all our patron. For that purpose, we made
an offer to the departments on campus which they could not afford
to refuse. We told them that we will share the cost of the films
and videos as long as they are housed in the library where every
faculty: full time and adjunct can use.   They accepted our
proposition. Now, we have more materials on films and videos which
are available to several disciplines.

Second level: SELECTION/DE- SELECTION.

II.   The selection process involves the faculty, staff, and
students of Daytona Beach Community College.   In addition, the
librarians select materials from the major review sources and
publisher's catalogs.

All six librarians including the director, spend time engaged
in reference service. Our interaction with students, faculty and
staff, and our involvement in committees such as: Academic Affairs,

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Curriculum and Faculty Senate, all that exposure allows us to become

more aware of deficiencies in the collection and anticipate future needs. For example, one of us was at a curriculum committee meeting when an instructor was talking about teaching a class on artificial intelligent. We quickly gather materials on that subject. Another example, : one of our librarians is a liaison for UCF (for those of you who do not know, UCF and DBCC have an agreement for their students to use our library). This librarian reported to us that UCF plans to bring an MBA program on campus sometimes next year. Since than, we have been in contact with the instructors and selected appropriated titles for that particular program. Our interaction with students, instructors and others keep us in tone with what we need to know now and what we need for the future.

How do we conduct a de-selection? Mostly, we do it once a year, when we evaluate the collec n by taking an inventory. We actually take the shelf list cards and compare them against the materials on the shelves. In so doing, we can keep track of materials that are lost and what should be replaced.

During the process, each one of us, again including the director is assigned part of the collection to review, to weed, to look for deficiencies, to send to biding, to transfer etc., all that and more can be accomplished during that process).

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THIRD LEVEL: ACQUISITIONS.

III. All selection requests are forwarded to the Head of Technical
Services who coordinates the search for bibliographic verification
and for duplication before preparation is made for ordering.
Here you have it, this is the way we operate at Daytona Beach
Community College Library.
Every model, no matter how good it is, has some advantages and some
disadvantages. Let us talk about disadvantages first.

DISADVANTAGES

1. No formal faculty representative in our collection
   development meeting.

2. It is time consuming, because we all have other
   duties besides collection development.

ADVANTAGES

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1. Librarians at DBCC have a better knowledge of the
   collection, they can describe it and evaluate it.

2. All librarians at DBCC have a part in the
   administrative decision making.

3. There is no great delay in selection when the
   librarians do it, but if we rely heavily on faculty
   to do it, we know what would happen. I say that
   because most teaching faculties do not have the time
   to concentrate on the library collection, nor do
   they have the access to all the necessary
   bibliographic information.

4. No danger of too many areas not covered. Why?
   because librarians see the big picture but faculty
   members think primarily of their own courses or
   research interests.

Together, we saw the model that is being used at DBCC:
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT, SELECTION/DE-SELECTION, ACQUISITIONS. We
talked to you about what we consider as advantages and
disadvantages. Now come the big question: IS THIS MODEL FOR EVERY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY? THE ANSWER IS NO. We adopt this model
because of the type of organization we have at DBCC. This

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organization is composed of:

1. Five campuses linked by computer access.

2. Six professional librarians including the director and one branch librarian with a total of 50 years experiences in community college.

3. A collection of 80,000 volumes of monograph, 1,800 films and videos and 520 periodicals.

4. The collection is housed in 45,000 sq LRC.

5. Even thought we are not subject specialists we have different interests which complement each other.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that this model works for us because : we plan, we know what we need, we select materials with the big picture in mind and we buy materials wisely. That plus a professional staff who is not afraid of wearing several hats equal

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COLLABORATION.

We believe that our model, though, not for every community college library, is challenging, exciting, rewarding and it works.
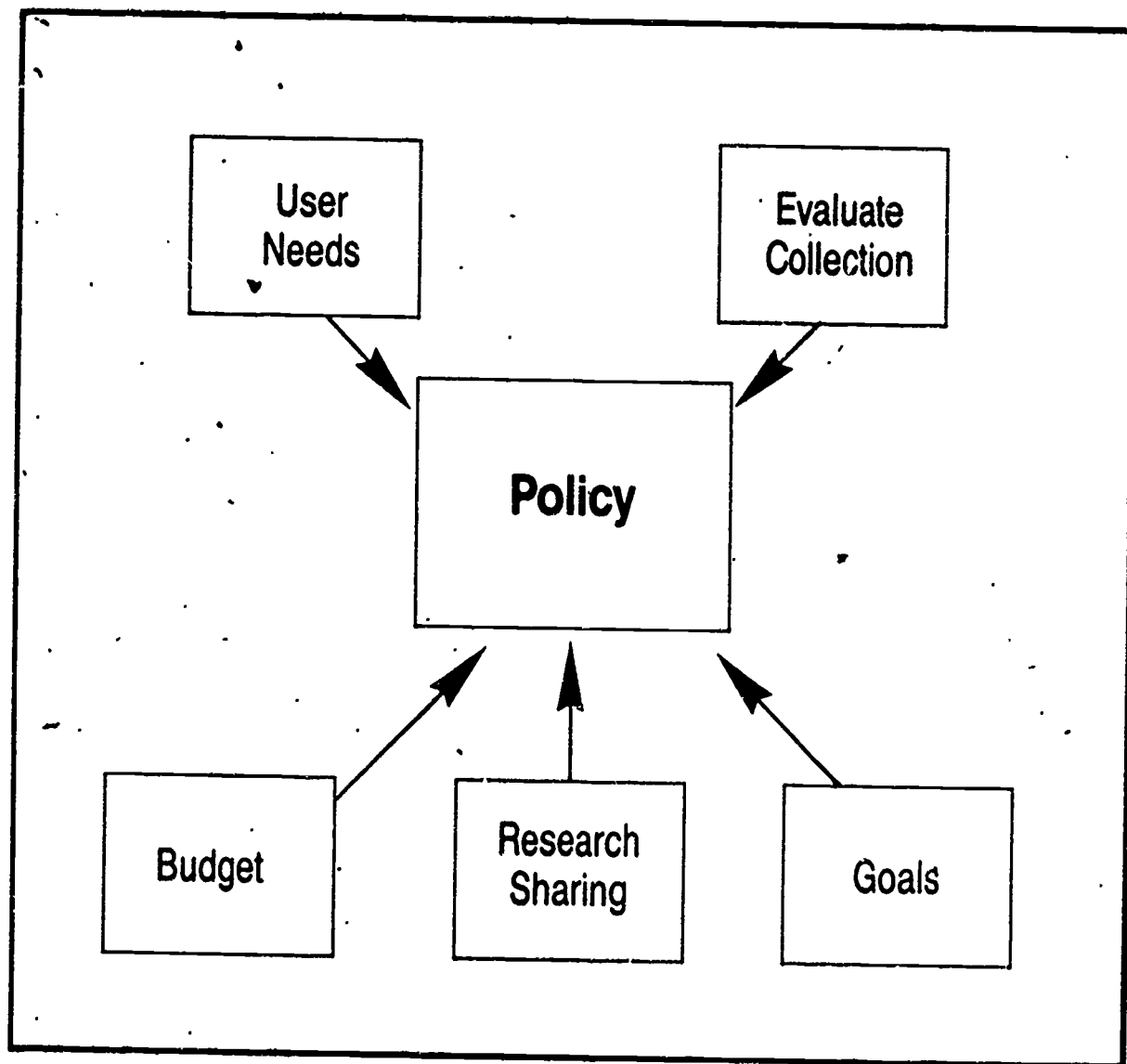
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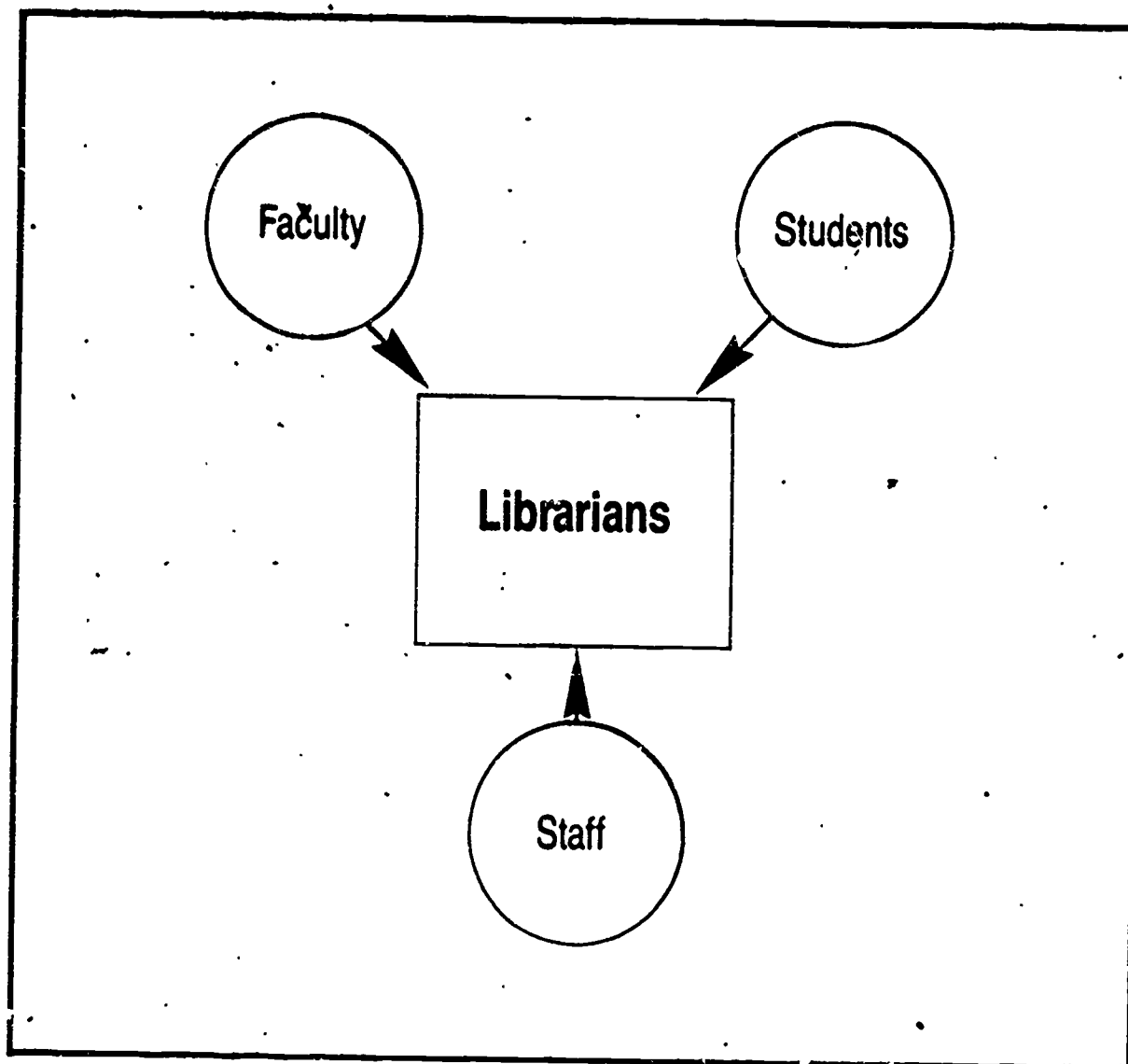
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Wortman, William A. Collection Management Background and Principles. Chicago: American Library Association, 1989.
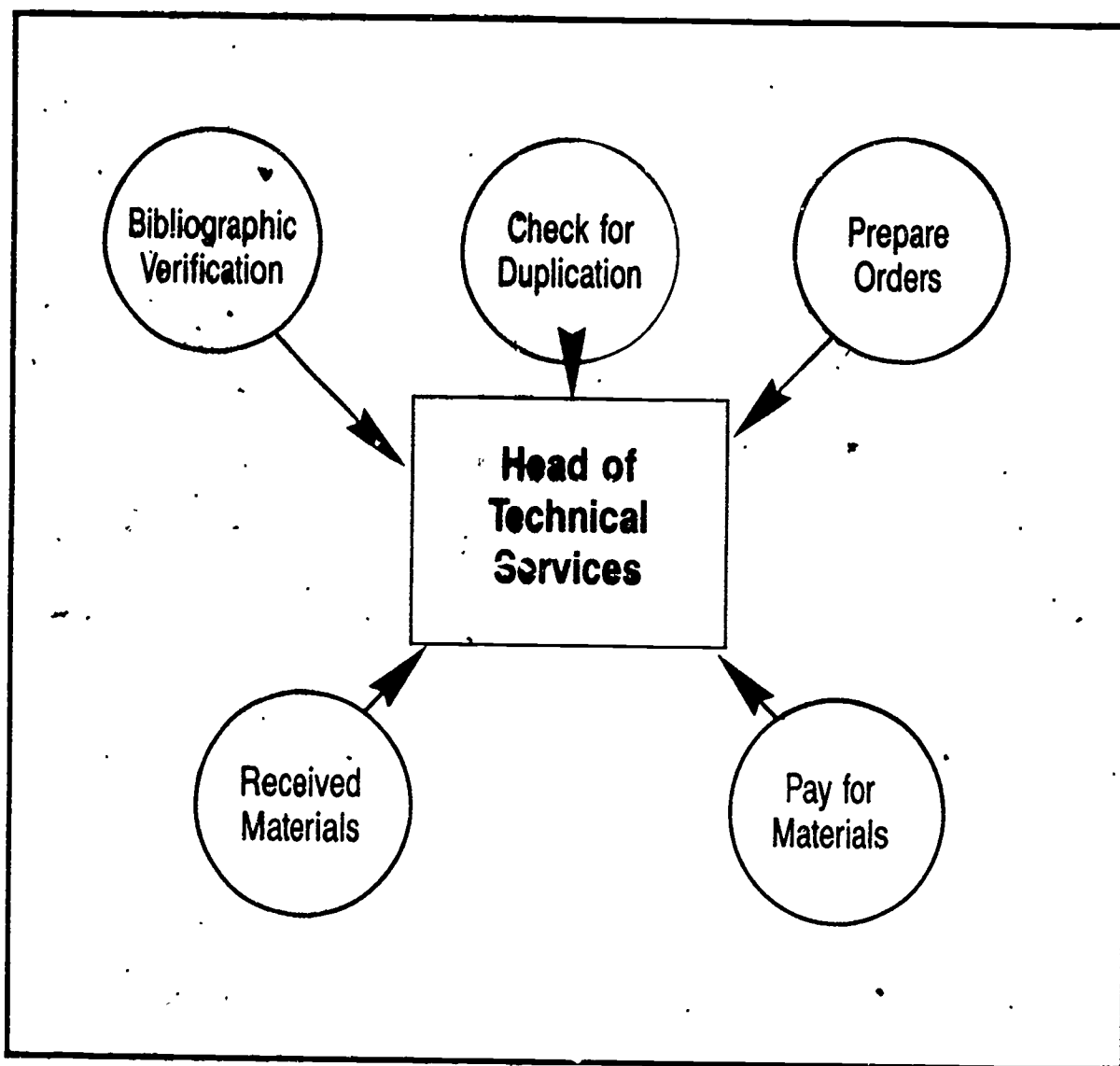
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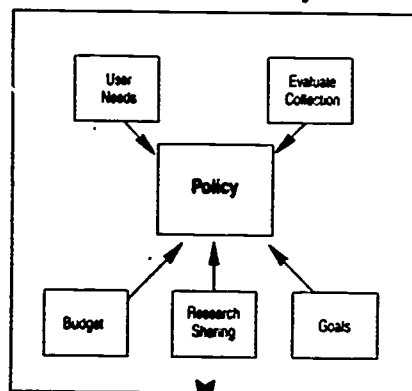# Collection Development
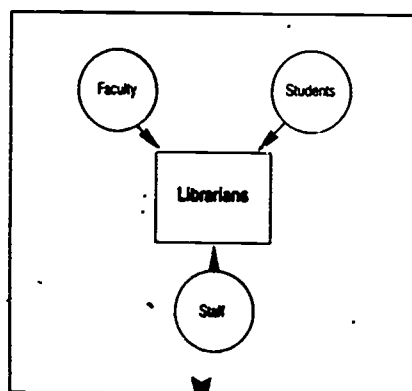
Selection / De-Selection

Acquisitions

Bibliographic Verification → Head of Technical Services

Check for Duplication → Head of Technical Services

Prepare Orders → Head of Technical Services

Received Materials → Head of Technical Services

Pay for Materials → Head of Technical Services

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DBCC
Collection Development/Acquisitions

Collection Development

Selection / De-Selection

Acquisitions

JUL 27 1990